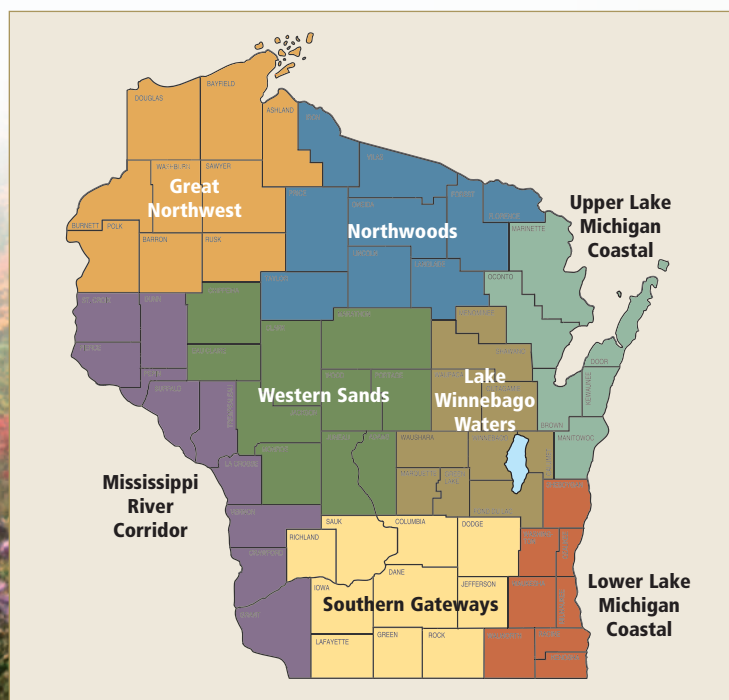




Wisconsin SCORP Regional Profiles

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PLAN, WISCONSIN HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PLANNING REGIONS: THE GREAT NORTHWEST, NORTHWOODS, UPPER LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL, LOWER LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL, SOUTHERN GATEWAYS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER CORRIDOR, WESTERN SANDS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGO WATERS. THESE REGIONS, SHOWN IN FIGURE 5-1, ARE AREAS OF THE STATE OF ROUGHLY THE SAME GEOGRAPHIC SIZE THAT REPRESENT DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS, TOURISM INFLUENCES, AND ENVIRONMENT TYPES. TOGETHER, THESE INFLUENCES SHAPE EACH REGION'S RECREATIONAL PROFILE, DESCRIBING WHICH ACTIVITIES ARE POPULAR, WHICH FACILITIES NEED FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, AND WHICH ISSUES ARE HINDERING OUTDOOR RECREATION.

Figure 5-1:
**Wisconsin SCORP
Planning Regions**



Physical environment is obviously an important factor in determining which activities are popular within a given region. Regions with easy access to water—the Mississippi River Corridor, Great Northwest, Northwoods, and Lake Michigan Coastal Regions—are generally popular for boating, fishing, swimming, and visiting beaches. Regions that remain largely undeveloped—the Great Northwest, Northwoods, and Western Sands, for example—are often popular for activities that require large areas of open space such as snowmobiling and ATVing. Regions with high densities of forests and park areas—the Great Northwest, Northwoods, and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal—are popular for activities such as hiking and camping.

Urban resources in the state also affect regional recreation profiles. The Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region, for example, is heavily influenced by the presence of Milwaukee and its suburbs. Recreation needs in this region reflect an urban character, with needs for facility developments such as dog parks, picnic shelters, and other developed-setting facilities. These needs also exist in the Southern Gateways Region, which is heavily influenced by the City of Madison and its suburbs. Areas of the state with little urban presence, the Great Northwest, for example, are in need of ATV trails and increased park maintenance.

Tourism also affects regional recreation. Regions close to the metropolitan areas of the Twin Cities (the Mississippi River Corridor and the Great Northwest) are heavily influenced by the recreational preferences and demands of tourists from Minnesota. Other regions, particularly those in the northern regions of the state, are more heavily influenced by in-state visitors. The Great Northwest and Northwoods have both experienced a boom in the development of seasonal housing, homes that are generally built by Wisconsinites looking to have a second home within their own state.

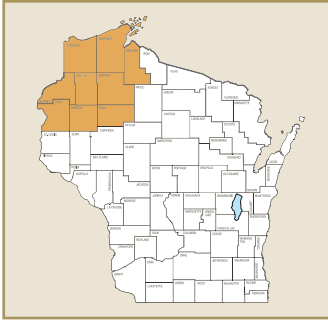
This chapter summarizes recreation supply and demand across Wisconsin SCORP regions. These results provide a context for further discussion on recreation needs.

More detailed regional descriptions and datasets are available online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/planning/scorp/reports/>.



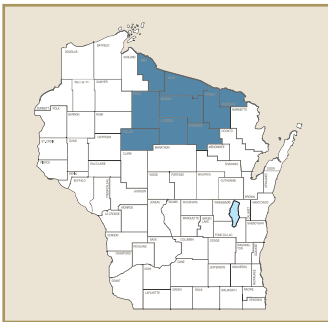
The eight SCORP regions represent different demographic trends, tourism influences, and environment types. Together, these influences shape each region's recreational profile, describing which activities are popular, which facilities need further development, and which issues are hindering outdoor recreation.

Wisconsin SCORP Regional Descriptions



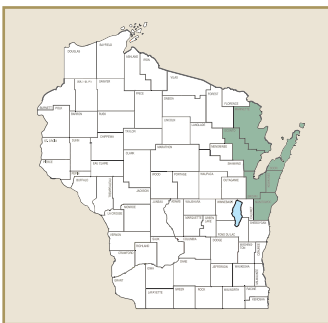
The Great Northwest:

The Great Northwest Region is located in the northwestern part of the state and encompasses Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Polk, Barron, and Rusk Counties. The region as a whole has an abundance of natural resources such as Lake Superior, the Namekagon River, the St. Croix River, and the Chequamegon National Forest. Because of these resources, several counties within the region are considered Non-Metro Recreation Counties, areas that offer an exceptional amount of outdoor recreation opportunities. Not surprisingly, tourism is a large and growing industry within the region. Visitors from the Twin Cities and surrounding suburban areas, as well as visitors from within Wisconsin, are placing increasing pressure on the region's recreational resources. Seasonal home development, particularly along river and lakeshore areas, has increased dramatically within the Great Northwest. Other areas of the region are rural with small populations and little urban influence.



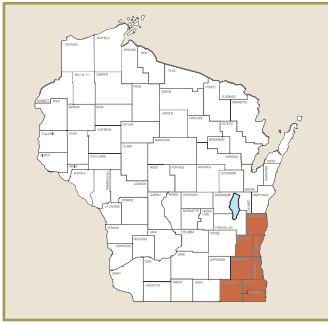
Northwoods:

The Northwoods Region is located in the north-central part of the state and encompasses Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, and Vilas Counties. Like the Great Northwest Region, many of these counties are considered Non-Metro Recreation Counties because of the abundant natural and recreational resources they offer. In the Northwoods Region these resources include the Northern Highland/American Legion State Forest, the Nicolet National Forest, the Wolf River, and the Peshtigo River. With its numerous high quality lakes and rivers, the region supports a large number of water-based recreation opportunities. Tourism is an important—and growing—business in the region as increasing numbers of visitors from Milwaukee, Madison, and Chicago make use of the Northwoods environment. With this influx of visitors and an ever-growing population of baby boomers retiring to the region, the Northwoods has experienced a surge in its seasonal housing and recreational property market. These properties and the populations they attract are expected to be an important influence on future recreation uses within the region.



Upper Lake Michigan Coastal:

The Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region is located in the northeast part of the state and encompasses Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, and Oconto Counties. The region as a whole is heavily influenced by its association with Lake Michigan, with each of the region's six counties containing some portion of the lake's shoreline. Although many residents and visitors to the region use Lake Michigan for their recreational needs, other water resources such as the Peshtigo River, Popple River, and Pike River also attract visitors with their abundant fishing and paddling opportunities. Urban resources also affect the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region. Green Bay, the region's urban center, impacts much of its surrounding area with its suburban growth and cultural resources. Other natural and recreational resources within the region offer state citizens and out-of-state tourists a glimpse of what makes this region so exceptional. Door County contains over 250 miles of picturesque shoreline (more than any other county in the United States) and 10 historic lighthouses, features that attract many tourists and seasonal residents. Peninsula State Park, located along the picturesque shores of Green Bay, is one of the most popular state parks in Wisconsin.



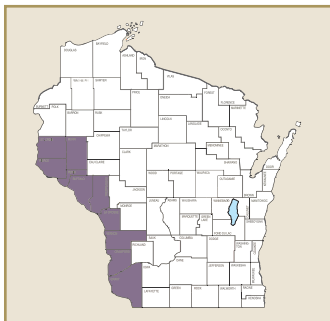
Lower Lake Michigan Coastal:

The Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region is located in the southeast part of the state and encompasses Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Home to Milwaukee, the largest city in the state, the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region is the most urban and most populous of all Wisconsin regions. The urban influence of Milwaukee and its surrounding suburbs has created demand for distinctly urban recreation facilities such as dog parks, city trails, and basketball courts. Despite this urban influence, some areas of the region such as Walworth County, the lakes area of western Waukesha County, and the Kettle Moraine State Forest offer opportunities for undeveloped outdoor recreation. Tourism, especially from the greater Chicago metropolitan area, is a major influence on Lower Lake Michigan Coastal recreation as increasing numbers of Illinois residents travel to the region to use Wisconsin lands and waters.



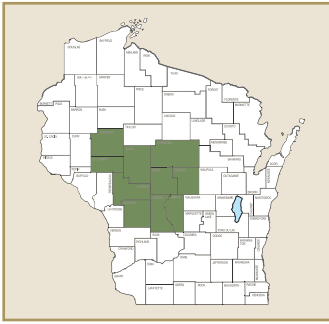
Southern Gateways:

The Southern Gateways Region is located in the south-central part of the state and encompasses Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, and Sauk Counties. From the rolling green hills of the southern parts of the region, to the centrally-located Wisconsin River, and the marshy areas of eastern portions, this region contains a variety of environments, the combination of which provide a wide array of recreational opportunities. The Southern Gateways also has a number of important geologic features. Devil's Lake State Park, a craggy glacial lake surrounded by high cliffs and scenic overlooks, is one of the most popular recreation areas in the region. The Baraboo Hills, located in one of the few portions of the state that remained unglaciated in the past Ice Age, is a spectacular geologic resource with many unique rock formations, cliffs, waterfalls, and a high diversity of plant and animal species. The central presence of Madison impacts much of the Southern Gateways Region. Rapid suburban development within the greater Madison metropolitan area has made areas of Dane County among the fastest growing in the state. As urban populations increase, so too does the demand for traditionally urban-based recreation such as dog parks and developed sports facilities. These resources will continue to impact future recreation supply and demand.



Mississippi River Corridor:

The Mississippi River Corridor Region is located in the southwestern portion of the state and encompasses St. Croix, Dunn, Pierce, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, and Grant Counties. The Mississippi River running along the region's western border is the primary recreational resource in the region. The river and its backwaters are used for a variety of nature- and water-based recreational activities such as boating and swimming. Streams extending off the Mississippi support an excellent coldwater fishery. Although most public lands within the region are fishery or wildlife areas, there are also a number of state parks. The Great River Road, a thoroughfare that follows the Mississippi for 250 miles, connects over 50 local parks and beaches. Urban influences also impact the region as visitors from the nearby Twin Cities metropolitan area make use of the region's recreational resources. Suburban development associated with the greater Twin Cities metropolitan area in St. Croix and Pierce Counties continues to impact recreation supply and demand across the region.



Western Sands:

The Western Sands Region is located in the west-central part of the state and encompasses Adams, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, Monroe, Portage, and Wood Counties. Outside of northern Wisconsin's abundant park and water resources, the Western Sands Region has the largest amount of public lands and water in the state. These areas include the Black River State Forest, Jackson County Forests, the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, the Wisconsin River, the Chippewa River, the Black River, and many other smaller state and county parks. Although the region remains largely rural, it is influenced by outside tourism demands from the Chicago and Twin Cities metropolitan areas. Easy highway access and relatively cheap land prices within the region have made it a popular location for seasonal home development. The region's Non-Metro Recreation Counties, Adams and Juneau, have experienced especially high housing growth, particularly along river flowages.



Lake Winnebago Waters:

The Lake Winnebago Waters Region is located in the south-central part of the state and encompasses Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties. Lake Winnebago, the largest lake in the state, is a major recreational resource within the region and includes within its larger system the smaller lakes of Butte des Morts, Winneconne, Poygan, and the Fox and Wolf Rivers. Because Lake Winnebago exerts such a strong influence on the region as a whole, populations have tended to concentrate around its shores. Most cities within the region are in the Fox River Valley and include the urban areas of Appleton, Oshkosh, Kaukauna, Neenah, and Menasha. Urban and suburban development within the region continues to grow and extend into previously undeveloped areas and public lands. As development continues, natural areas such as High Cliff State Park are becoming increasingly threatened. Continued monitoring and proactive management techniques will be needed to ensure the continued protection of the region's important natural and recreational resources.



As development continues, natural areas are becoming increasingly threatened. Continued monitoring and proactive management techniques will be needed to ensure the continued protection of these important natural and recreational resources.

Regional Demographic Overview

Although Wisconsin SCORP regions share some similarities, each represents a unique set of demographic, socio-economic, and environmental influences. These differences shape each region's recreational profile.

Although most of Wisconsin's land remains rural, most state residents (68%) live in a relatively small, urbanized area of Wisconsin. Populations are concentrated in the southern and eastern portions of the state, especially in the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region (home to Milwaukee and expanding Chicago suburbs). In the year 2000, the population of the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region was over two million, a number representing 38% of all Wisconsin residents. The Great Northwest and Northwoods are the most sparsely populated of all Wisconsin regions, together comprising only about 7% of the total state population.

Population growth has also influenced statewide recreation. During the 1990s, every SCORP region experienced population growth. The Southern Gateways Region (including Madison and surrounding suburban areas) and the Lake Winnebago Waters Region experienced especially high growth rates, each growing about 13% between 1990 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, the Mississippi River Corridor Region is projected to have the highest population growth rate in the state (9.5%), a result of rising populations in St. Croix County. Other regions projected to experience high growth during this period include the Southern Gateways Region (projected to grow 9.3%), and the Lake Winnebago Waters Region (projected to grow 8.1%). The Northwoods is projected to grow at the slowest rate (3%). On a larger timescale, the counties projected to have the fastest rates of population growth between 2004 and 2020 include St. Croix (31% projected growth), Calumet (21% projected growth), Outagamie (18% projected growth), and Dane (17% projected growth).

Natural and recreational resources also affect the population growth of regions across the state. Because people are attracted to natural amenities like lakes and forests, naturally beautiful or recreation-rich areas of the state have experienced disproportionately high population and housing growth. The population of Wisconsin's Non-Metro Recreation Counties grew at an annual rate of 1.5% between 1990 and 2000, a population growth rate higher than either Metro Counties (0.9% population growth), or other Non-Metro Counties (0.8% population growth). In addition, Non-Metro Recreation Counties experienced a higher annual rate of housing

growth in 2000-2004 (1.7% growth) than either Metro (1.5% growth) or other Non-Metro Counties (1.4% growth).

Three SCORP regions have high rates of seasonal home ownership: the Northwoods, where 34% of all home ownership is seasonal; the Great Northwest, where 25% of all home ownership is seasonal; and the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal where 10% of all home ownership is seasonal. These same regions also had the oldest median ages in 2000: 41.3 years, 39.7 years, and 36.6 years, respectively. Populations in these regions are expected to grow even older by 2010 with projected median ages of 45.7 years, 43.3 years, and 39.4 years, respectively. Specific counties within these regions—Vilas, Door, Burnett, and Iron—are projected to have median ages of over 50 years by 2010. The national median age in 2000 was 35.3 years.

Regional Recreation Demand Overview

As part of this SCORP process, outdoor recreation participation surveys conducted by the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) have examined 62 recreational uses broken down to the SCORP regional level. Regional recreation participation is based on a number of factors including environmental resources, resident demand, and seasonal variations. Table 5-1 lists the participation rates of adults ages 16 and older for all 62 recreational uses examined in NSRE data. The highest level of regional participation is highlighted in **ORANGE BOLD** type for each recreation activity. When analyzing this data by individual regions, patterns appear which may be used to define a regional recreational topology based upon demand. Recreation participation patterns across the state indicate a recreation supply that is diverse and varied across regions; each region is unique and offers different types of recreational opportunities according to its specific natural and built amenities. Upon examining these trends further, larger patterns spanning multiple regions begin to emerge. Motorized recreation, for example, is popular across all northern regions, while urban activities such as visiting a dog park are popular in the urbanized southern and eastern portions of the state. A common factor across all regions is the popularity of water-based activities supported by the state's abundance of water resources

Table 5-1: Wisconsin Recreation Demand by SCORP Region (%)

Activity	Wisconsin Percent	Great Northwest	Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal*	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Upper Mississippi River	Western Sands and Lake Winnebago Waters*
Walk for pleasure	85.8	86.6	81.4	85.7	88.6	86	85.8
Family gathering	78.9	74.1	84.2	75.8	79.9	79	81.2
Driving for pleasure	60.3	68.5	58.3	58.2	62.1	59.2	62.1
Picnicking	56.6	60.9	54.3	54.9	62.5	51.9	56.9
Bicycling	49.3	42.6	46.9	47.2	53.5	40.4	55.6
Boating (any type)	47.6	56.2	48	44.7	48.5	47	49.8
Visit a beach	47.3	48.8	44.9	51.4	43.4	42.1	47
Swimming in lakes, streams, etc.	45.8	52.9	44.5	47.7	42.7	41.9	46
Snow/ice activities (any type)	44.4	48.7	50.1	42.1	40.8	45.5	46.7
Freshwater fishing	40.7	49.4	45	35.9	35.1	40.3	48.6
Swimming in an outdoor pool	38.3	24.9	32.9	43.1	38.6	34	38
Visit a wilderness or primitive area	38.3	62.2	34.7	33.1	39.9	34.3	43.4
Visit outdoor theme/water park	37.6	28.1	30.4	36.9	37.9	39.2	42.9
Warmwater fishing	37	42.4	42.1	31.4	33.3	36.8	45
Motorboating	36.4	44.1	39.5	33.3	32	37.3	41.3
Day hiking	35	42.7	34.5	33.5	38	34.5	33.8
Developed camping	32.3	30.5	29.7	29.9	31.4	37.7	36.3
Visit a farm or agricultural setting	31.8	27	21.2	28.9	32.9	40.4	38.7
Mountain biking	31.3	27.8	33.3	31	30.9	24.6	34.4
Running or jogging	29.4	28.9	23	32.6	32.1	21.1	28.6
Visit other waterside (besides beach)	26.4	26.4	23.5	25.8	26.4	23.9	30.1
Golf	25.9	23.4	29.3	28.2	22.6	31	21.9
Drive off-road	25.8	34.5	30.5	20	17.1	32.5	34.7
Off-road driving with an ATV	23.4	33.9	29.5	14.1	15.2	34.6	34.1
Hunting (any type)	21.7	37.3	26.7	14.9	16	30.5	27.2
Canoeing	20.5	29	21	18.3	24.6	18.5	19.8
Target shooting	20.2	20.3	31.4	15.1	17	29.8	21.5
Big game hunting	19.2	32.7	23.9	12.8	12.8	30.2	24.4
Snowmobiling	18.3	26.5	25.1	13.9	10.1	21.9	25.1
Off-road 4-wheel driving (SUV)	17.7	22.7	25.3	14.8	11.6	22.2	20.3
Ice skating outdoors	16.6	14.2	20.7	15.6	19.9	14.5	15.2
Nature-based educational program	16.3	9.8	14.1	18.4	22.6	8.3	14.1
Primitive camping	16	18.9	17.4	12.1	18.3	15.6	19.2
Small game hunting	14.5	23.1	20.2	10.3	11.1	18.6	17.4
Rafting	14.4	11.8	13.4	13.5	13.2	15.7	17.2
Coldwater fishing	13.9	17.1	16.9	12.1	11	15.6	16.2
Visit a dog park to walk a pet	12.4	2.8	5.2	14.3	14.5	11.5	13.2
Tennis outdoors	12.3	3.7	8.1	13.6	16.4	10.5	11.9

* Because of the small sample size in the Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Regions, results from these regions were combined. Numbers presented in this graph are therefore the same for both regions. This was also done for the Western Sands and Lake Winnebago Waters Regions.

Source: NSRE 2000-2004. Versions 1-18 (except 12 & 17), N=2,935. Interview dates: 7/99 to 11/04.

ORANGE BOLD type indicates the highest percentage of participants per activity.

Table 5-1: Wisconsin Recreation Demand by SCORP Region (%) (continued)

Activity	Wisconsin Percent	Great Northwest	Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal*	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Upper Mississippi River	Western Sands and Lake Winnebago Waters*
Waterskiing	12.2	8.7	11.8	12	7.1	16.4	15.7
Cross-country skiing	11.4	17.3	19.4	10.1	7.3	6.9	13.3
Fishing in the Great Lakes	11	13.2	15	14.1	5.8	6.5	9.2
Hunt upland birds	10.5	14.7	15.5	9.2	5	19.2	10
Rowing	10.1	12.2	14.6	10.8	6.2	3.9	11.7
Horseback riding (any type)	9.8	9.2	7.4	9.2	10.2	10.4	11.6
Downhill skiing	9.7	14.1	9	8.6	8.8	13.3	10
Use personal watercraft	9.7	5.7	11.5	10.5	6.4	12.2	9.9
Disc golf	8.8	5.9	7	9.3	6.7	5.3	12.3
Horseback riding on trails	8.1	4.1	5.8	7.5	9.3	7.1	10.7
Snowshoeing	8	15.5	18	5.6	3.5	5.8	9.8
Snorkeling	7.7	8.9	9	8.8	6.4	4	7.8
Backpacking	6.9	9.6	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.5
Paintball games	6.6	5.9	7.7	6.5	4.8	8.9	6.5
Kayaking	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.2	7.2	1.8	6.9
Off-road motorcycling	5.9	5.2	4.3	6.2	2.8	7.2	7.9
Migratory bird hunting	5	7.7	4.4	4.7	3	7.5	5.6
Sailing	4.9	3.9	7	6.1	5	2.9	3.1
Snowboarding	4.7	1.5	6.2	5.5	3.3	5.8	3.9
Ice hockey outdoors	4	2.9	5.3	3.8	4	3.5	4.1
Skateboarding	2.6	0	4.4	4	1.5	1	1.6
Geocaching	2	1.4	3	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.3
Scuba diving	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Dog sledding	1.1	3	1.9	0.5	2.1	0	0.8
Windsurfing	0.7	1.1	1.9	1	0	0	0.2
Surfing	0.3	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.2

* Because of the small sample size in the Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Regions, results from these regions were combined.

Numbers presented in this graph are therefore the same for both regions. This was also done for the Western Sands and Lake Winnebago Waters Regions.

Source: NSRE 2000-2004. Versions 1-18 (except 12 & 17), N=2,935. Interview dates: 7/99 to 11/04.

ORANGE BOLD type indicates the highest percentage of participants per activity.

In an attempt to quantify out-of-state recreation demand, this SCORP also examined the recreation demands of tourists visiting Wisconsin. In 2004, the Wisconsin Department of Tourism conducted a survey of both the Chicago and Minneapolis Designated Market Areas (DMAs). This survey gauged recreation demand by asking residents of each DMA what types of Wisconsin recreation they participated in. Because each region is influenced differently by out-of-state visitors, data was separated according to Wisconsin SCORP regions. Table 5-2 lists the top 5 most popular outdoor recreation activities for the Chicago and Twin Cities market areas in each of the eight SCORP regions.

Popular activities presented in Table 5-2 represent outdoor recreation activities which could be developed to attract a larger tourist base to Wisconsin. Many of

these activities, such as canoeing, fishing, birdwatching, and picnicking, are popular across state regions. Other uses—boating, downhill skiing, among others—are more specific to regions with particular natural resources such as water access or undeveloped land. When compared to recreational demand within Wisconsin (Table 5-1), it is also clear that, while some recreational activities popular among out-of-state residents are also popular among state residents (fishing and hiking, for example), many activities popular among non-Wisconsin residents are not as popular among Wisconsinites (birdwatching and camping, for example). As the state works to develop recreational activities and facilities, it is important that it strike a balance between resident and tourist demands, ensuring all users have access to their preferred activities.

Table 5-2: **Out-of-State Recreation Demand from Chicago and Twin Cities DMAs**

Great Northwest		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Fishing	Fishing
2	Birdwatching	Sightseeing
3	Camping	Camping
4	Boating	Picnicking
5	Hiking	Hiking
Northwoods		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Canoeing	Fishing
2	Hiking	Sightseeing
3	Fishing	Boating
4	Downhill Skiing	Camping
5	Camping	Hiking
Upper Lake Michigan Coastal		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Canoeing	Fishing
2	Hiking	Sightseeing
3	Fishing	Boating
4	Downhill Skiing	Camping
5	Camping	Hiking
Lower Lake Michigan Coastal		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Picnicking	Sightseeing
2	Sightseeing	Hiking
3	Boating	Picnicking
4	Fishing	Boating
5	Hiking	Fishing
Southern Gateways		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Downhill Skiing	Sightseeing
2	Sightseeing	Birdwatching
3	Picnicking	Hiking
4	Camping	Picnicking
5	Hiking	Camping
Mississippi River Corridor		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Downhill Skiing	Birdwatching
2	Canoeing	Sightseeing
3	Sightseeing	Hiking
4	Picnicking	Picnicking
5	Camping	Camping
Western Sands		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Canoeing	Birdwatching
2	Birdwatching	Hiking
3	Downhill Skiing	Sightseeing
4	Sightseeing	Picnicking
5	Picnicking	Camping
Lake Winnebago Waters		
Ranking	Chicago	Twin Cities
1	Birdwatching	Picnicking
2	Sightseeing	Sightseeing
3	Hiking	Camping
4	Fishing	Fishing
5	Picnicking	Birdwatching

Regional Public Perspectives on Top Recreation Issues and Needs

Certain issues are causing impediments to outdoor recreation opportunities within Wisconsin. In order to better understand these issues, the WDNR conducted a series of town meetings across the state. These meetings, conducted in 2005, collected 125 written comments and an additional 1,300 online comments. All survey participants were asked 2 questions:

- “What recreation issues will be growing in significance in the next 5 years?”
- “What barriers are keeping you from recreating outdoors as often as you would like?”

Table 5-3 reflects a summary of the most common responses by region.



A number of issues are common across many regions of the state.

Table 5-3: SCORP Region Public Perspectives on Top Recreation Issues and Needs

Issues	Great Northwest	Northwoods	Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Mississippi River Corridor	Western Sands	Lake Winnebago Waters
Budget constraints on park and recreation programs					●			
Conflicts between fishermen and sport watercraft						●		
Continued urban sprawl/development				●				
Deteriorating facilities							●	
Development encroaching on public lands						●		
(lack of) Funding for park and recreation maintenance	●		●	●				
Increased competition for natural resources					●			
Increased use of public lands						●		
Increasing ATV usage and associated impacts	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Increasing costs of recreation						●		
Increasing multiple-use recreation conflicts			●	●	●		●	●
Increasing noise pollution from motorized activities	●							●
Increasing pressure on parks and recreation areas from the growth of urban areas							●	
Increasing use of recreation facilities by disabled populations							●	
Invasive species			●	●			●	●
Lack of educational programs/naturalists/interpreters	●						●	
Lack of maintenance on parks and recreation areas				●	●			
Lack of park and recreation staff					●			
Loss of public access to lands and waters		●	●	●				●

Table 5-3: SCORP Region Public Perspectives on Top Recreation Issues and Needs (continued)

Issues	Great Northwest	Northwoods	Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Mississippi River Corridor	Western Sands	Lake Winnebago Waters
Loss of sites / properties, i.e., Hoffman Hills, Chippewa Moraine							●	
Maintaining rustic areas				●				
Meeting the changing demands of recreation						●		
Conflicts between silent sport and motorized user groups				●				●
Noise pollution from motorized activities		●		●				
Overcrowding	●			●	●		●	●
Poor water quality impairing recreation			●	●	●		●	●
Preserving natural lands				●				
Pressure from the logging industry to harvest on public lands	●							
Protecting silent sport areas					●			
Protection of fragile areas			●					
Relevance to urban populations				●				
The possible loss of silent sport facilities		●						

Needs	Great Northwest	Northwoods	Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Mississippi River Corridor	Western Sands	Lake Winnebago Waters
Better maps/signage for trails			●	●				●
Four wheel drive OHV parks								●
More ATV usage opportunities					●			
More biking trails		●	●	●	●		●	
More birdwatching opportunities	●							
More boating access				●			●	
More camping opportunities				●	●	●	●	●
More canoeing opportunities					●			
More cross-country skiing opportunities					●			
More dog parks				●				
More electric campsites			●	●				
More fishing opportunities						●	●	
More geocaching sites on public lands								●
More hiking trails	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
More horse trails				●	●	●	●	●
More hunting opportunities								●
More kayaking opportunities	●			●				●
More mountain biking trails				●				●
More public lake access				●				
More public lands				●				
More silent sport opportunities	●			●				
More swimming opportunities				●				
More trails (all types)							●	



Suburban development pressures are localized to specific regions of the state.

From these results it is clear that a number of issues such as increasing ATV usage, overcrowding, increasing multiple-use recreation conflicts, loss of public access to lands and waters, invasive species, and poor water quality, are common across many regions of the state. Other issues such as concern over logging in the Great Northwest, relevance to urban populations, and increasing suburban development pressures, are localized to specific regions of the state. Similarly, recreation needs are often common across many regions. More biking trails, camping opportunities, hiking trails and horse trails were common needs in most regions. Other needs were localized to specific regions; more dog parks in the urban Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region, more boating access in the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal and Western Sands Regions, and more public access to recreational resources (including lake access, swimming opportunities, and more public lands) in the highly developed Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region.

A Relative Metric of Regional Recreation Supply

Recreation demand and recreation supply are fundamentally unique elements built on different units of measurement. While descriptive measures of recreation demand focus primarily on visitor numbers by place of origin, recreation supply represents the extent of physical resources present in a given region and gives some indication of user capacity. Examples of the extent of recreation supply include the number of park acres or the number of lifts in a downhill ski hill. The latter capacity elements speak to a more detailed assessment of capacity; examples include items such as the number and size of camping sites or the uphill lift capacity in skiers per hour. Various approaches for standardizing supply components have been developed. These can be generalized into two groups: those that focus on relevant market size (population) and those that focus on aggregate geographic extent (areal).

For the 2005-2010 SCORP process, a metric was developed to present the “relative” nature of recreation supply. The recreation location quotient (RLQ) is one type of indexed metric that provides comparable measures of a region’s recreational resources. An RLQ is a measure of the relative difference in regional recreational characteristics as compared to a given reference region. For recreational resources, RLQ is calculated as follows (eq. 1):

$$RLQ = \frac{\% \text{ resource in a given local}}{\% \text{ resource in a reference region}}$$

This metric provides a broad measure of recreational supply that captures wider spatial markets than metrics which look only at one region. Although the RLQ remains purely descriptive, it is useful in assessing the relative abundance and scarcity of recreational resources in a given location. In order to assess broad regional supply as it relates to local supply (e.g. relative to everyone else, how much recreation does a specific community have?), the RLQ also includes a measure of local supply relative to a reference region.

Specifically, the recreation location quotient is calculated as follows (eq. 2):

$$RLQ_s^i = \frac{\left(\frac{r_s^i}{pop_s^i} \right)}{\left(\frac{r_n^i}{pop_n^i} \right)}$$

where r is the extent or capacity of a recreation site, i is the recreation type, s is the local community, pop is population, t is total units, and n is the reference region. A variant of this equation that places local resources on an areal basis where $area$ is measured in acres can be calculated as follows (eq. 3):

$$RLQ_s^i = \frac{\left(\frac{r_s^i}{area_s^i} \right)}{\left(\frac{r_n^i}{area_n^i} \right)}$$

Recreation location quotient values speak to the abundance or scarcity of recreation supply. The theoretical domain of a recreation location quotient extends from zero to infinity ($0 < RLQ < \infty$), but in practice the upper bound falls around 50. Inferences of alternative RLQ values include the following:

RLQ = 1	Region has same proportion of recreation type i as reference region.
RLQ < 1	Region has less of recreation type i than reference region (infers relative scarcity).
RLQ > 1	Region has an excess proportion of recreation type i as compared to reference region (infers relative abundance).
RLQ = 4	Region has four times the level of recreation type i as compared to the reference region.

Again, the recreation location quotient provides a usable metric for assessing *where* recreation supply exists relative to a reference region. For the purposes of this SCORP, and for data conformability, we have used the State of Wisconsin as a reference region.

Recreation location quotients do have limitations. An RLQ does not allow for variations in regional tastes and preferences, nor does it account for propensities to consume locally, ease of access via transportation networks, income and employment levels, economies of size (agglomerative effects of urban influence), or regional comparative advantage. Despite these limitations, location quotients are valuable in that they provide an inexpensive and comparable statistic for examining the incidence of a characteristic in a given location.

For this SCORP, RLQs were calculated at the most disaggregate level and averaged to both recreation type and regional aggregate. Regional RLQs by SCORP recreation typologies outlined in Table 5-4 are summarized in Table 5-5.



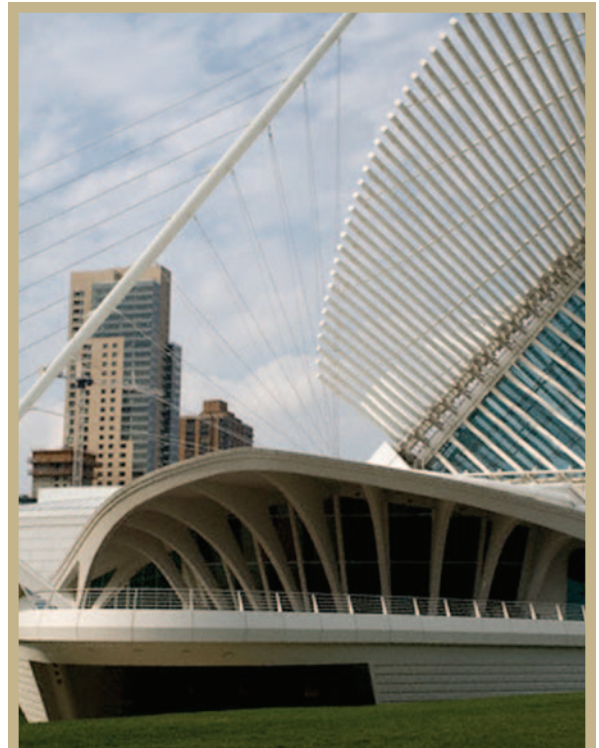
Recreation demand and recreation supply are fundamentally unique elements built on different units of measurement.

Table 5-4: Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Supply Data Elements

Developed Land	111 Unique Elements	Water-based Land	31 Unique Elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATV Parks [#]• Campgrounds – public and private [#]• Campsites – electrical [#]• Campsites – non electrical [#]• Carnivals [#]• Carts – motorized [#]• Country clubs [#]• Dirtbike/motocross tracks [#]• Dog parks [#]• Equipped playground facilities [#]• Fairgrounds [#]• Golf driving ranges [#]• Golf resorts [#]• Highway wayside stops [#]• Highway/interstate rest stops [#]• Horseback riding stables facilities [#]• Miniature golf courses [#]• Outdoor theme parks [#]• Paintball games areas [#]• Parks [# , acres]• Picnic areas [#]• Seasonal/second homes [#]• Shooting ranges – archery [#]• Skateboard parks [#]• Softball diamonds [#]• Tourist attractions & amusement places [#]• Trails – all types warm weather [miles]• Zoos [#]		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beaches (Great Lakes) [#]• Boat launches [#]• Dams [#]• Fishing piers [#]• Flowages [acres]• Lakes [#]• Lakes [acres]• Marinas [#]• Outdoor swimming pools – public [#]• Shoreline [miles]• State fishery areas [acres]• Trails – water use [miles]• Trout streams – accessible [miles]• Water [acres]	
Nature-based Land		Viewing and Learning	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Balloon rides [#]• Caves – accessible [#]• Federal refuges [acres]• Forest reserves [acres]• Forested land [acres]• Public hunting lands [#]• State natural areas [acres]• State park [acres]• Trust lands [acres]• Waterfowl production areas [acres]• Wetland restoration areas [acres]• Wilderness areas [acres]• Wildlife areas [acres]	21 Unique Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arboretums [#]• Battlefields [#]• Botanical gardens [#]• Camps, educational/recreational [#]• Effigy mounds & archeological sites [#]• Historic places [# , districts, forts, ships, villages]• Horseback riding academies and schools [#]• Lighthouses [#]• Monuments [#]• Nature centers [#]• Observation towers [#]• Observatories [#]• Rustic roads [miles]	35 Unique Elements
Snow and Ice		Sports – Individual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ice skating rinks – outdoor [#]• Ski hills [# areas, runs, hills, vert.]• Ski jumps [#]• Trails – winter use [miles]	24 Unique Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disc golf courses [#]• Golf course [# courses and holes]• Outdoor track and field facilities [#]• Rodeo stands [#]• Sports car tracks [#]• Tennis courts – outdoor [#]	14 Unique Elements
		Sports – Team	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseball diamonds [#]• Basketball courts – outdoor [#]• Football stadiums [#]• Football teams – pro and semi-pro [#]• Professional baseball facilities [#]• Professional football facilities [#]• Soccer fields – outdoor [#]• Soccer teams – pro and semi-pro [#]• Volleyball courts – outdoor [#]	24 Unique Elements

Private Clubs	11 Unique Elements
• ATV clubs [#]	
• Bicycling clubs [#]	
• Curling clubs [#]	
• Fishing clubs [#]	
• Golf clubs [#]	
• Horseback riding clubs [#]	
• Lawn bowling clubs [#]	
• Sailing and yacht clubs [#]	
• Ski clubs [#]	
• Snowmobile clubs [#]	
• Water ski clubs [#]	

Private Retail	35 Unique Elements
• Archery supplies providers [#]	
• ATV dealers [#]	
• ATV rental places [#]	
• Bed and breakfasts [# beds, rooms]	
• Bicycle dealers and renters [#]	
• Boat dealers, sales, service, rental [#]	
• Camping equipment [#]	
• Canoe – rental and charter [#]	
• Circus companies [#]	
• Diver's equipment and sales, retail [#]	
• Fishing bait and tackle dealers [#]	
• Golf equipment and supplies, retail [#]	
• Guide/charter services [#]	
• Guns and gunsmiths [#]	
• Horse riding and rentals [#]	
• Hotel/motel [beds]	
• Hunting equipment and supplies, retail [#]	
• Motorcycle and motor scooter dealers [#]	
• Rafting tour agencies [#]	
• Recreational equipment/parts providers [#]	
• Saddlery and harness [#]	
• Skiing equipment – rental and retail [#]	
• Snowmobiles retail [#]	
• Soccer equipment and supplies, retail [#]	
• Sporting goods, retail [#]	
• Tennis equipment and supplies, retail [#]	
• Tourist rooming houses [#]	
• Tourist rooming houses [beds]	
• Watersport equipment, sales & service [#]	
• Yacht charters [#]	



Results suggest that, in general, regions with high demand for outdoor recreation do not provide opportunities for this recreation in proportion to their physical size.

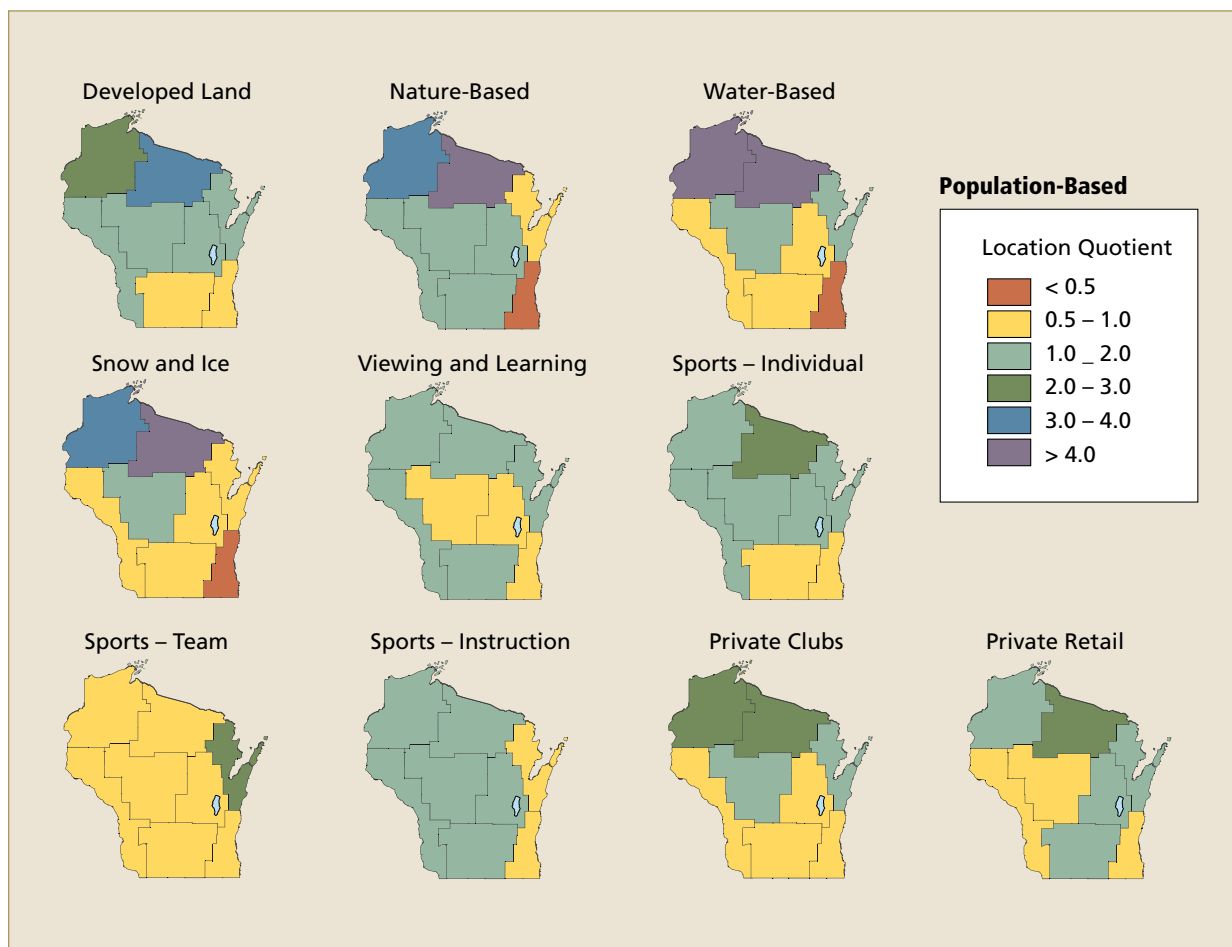
Sports Instruction	29 Unique Elements
• Baseball programs [#]	
• Cross-country programs [#]	
• Football programs [#]	
• Golf programs and instruction [#]	
• Scuba and skin diving instructions [#]	
• Soccer programs [#]	
• Softball programs [#]	
• Tennis programs [#]	
• Track and field programs [#]	

Regional recreation supply components in Wisconsin as categorized by the ten supply typologies described in Table 5-4 and as measured by population and area-based RLQ scores, suggest some interesting issues related to the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities across Wisconsin regions. Results suggest that, in general, regions with high demand for outdoor recreation do not provide opportunities for this recreation in proportion to their population. For instance, the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region (including Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and the northern Chicagoland suburbs) and Southern Gateways Region (including Madison) have overall population-based RLQs of less than one (.56 and .93, respectively), which indicate a relative lack of recreation supply within these regions. When comparing these results to those of the less populous northern regions (the Great Northwest

and the Northwoods), it is clear that northern regions have comparatively abundant opportunities relative to their low populations (population-based RLQs of 2.38 and 3.53, respectively).

Another interesting aspect of these results is the relative supply of more urban-oriented recreation types such as team sports, viewing and learning (interpretive), and private retail/service as compared to natural resource-oriented activities associated with land and water. For all recreation types, northern regions of the state have RLQs that are higher to or equal to southern regions. However, for urban-oriented activities the RLQs are much more consistent throughout the entire state. The urban influence of high population regions leads to the provision of urban-oriented recreation opportunities at levels comparable to less populated regions.

Figure 5-2: **Relative Supply of Recreation by Type • Population-Based Recreation Location of Quotients**

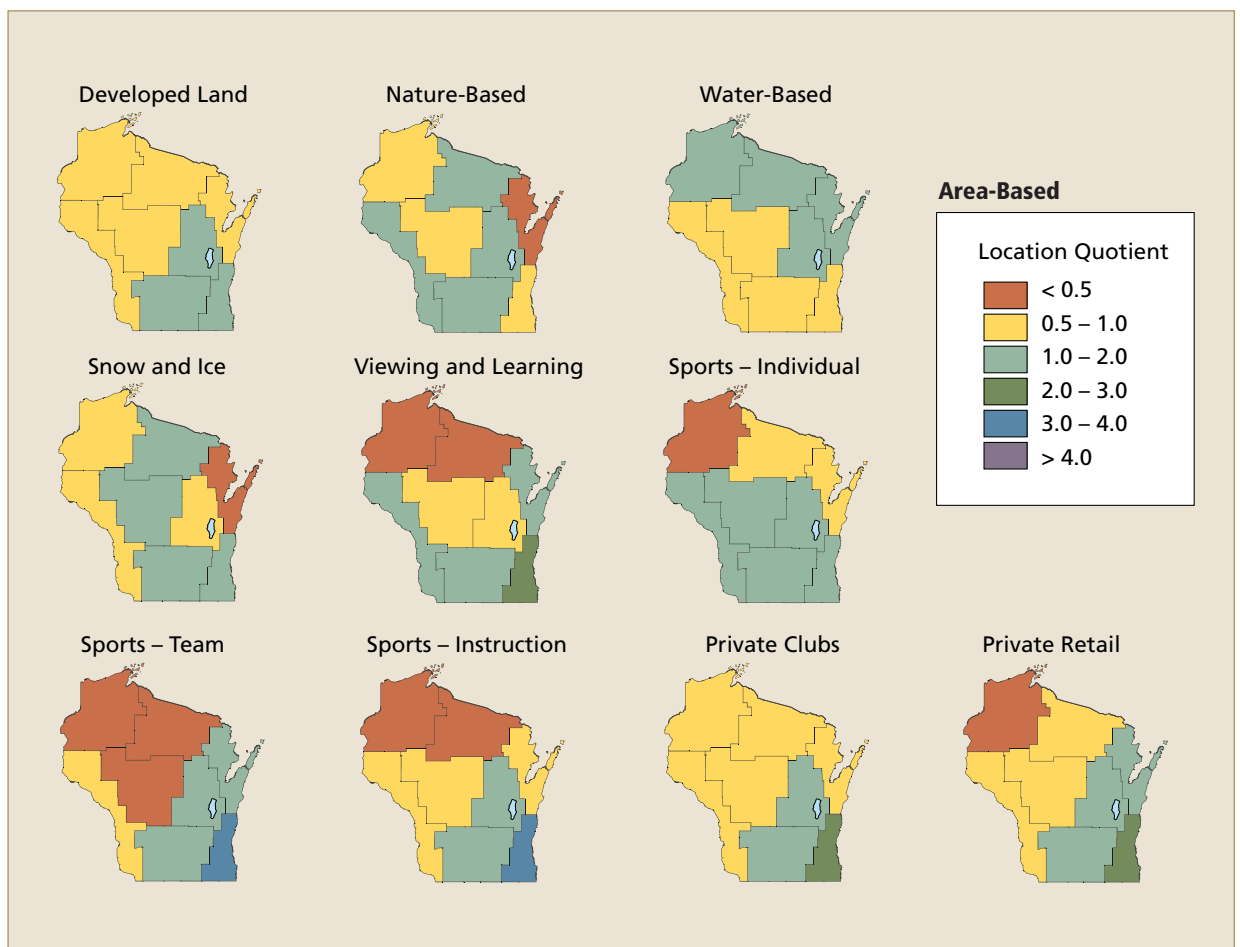


This pattern in the provision of recreation opportunities is revealed in the area-based RLQ. For regions with a high population such as Lower Lake Michigan Coastal and Southern Gateways, the area-based RLQ is higher for many recreation types—developed land, viewing and learning, sports—individual, sports—team, sports—instruction, private clubs, and private retail—than the less populated regions of northern and central Wisconsin. The large populations in urban regions, and the associated recreation demand, lead to the provision of these urban-oriented recreation opportunities at a higher per acre rate than in less populated regions. Indeed, even for some natural resource-oriented recreation types—nature-based and snow and ice—the differences in the RLQ between northern and southern regions of Wisconsin are less apparent for the area-based RLQs. Area-based RLQs are summarized by region in Figure 5-3 and Table 5-5.



For all recreation types, northern regions of the state have population-based RLQs (PRLQs) that are higher to or equal to southern regions. However, for urban-orientated activities, PRLQs are more consistent throughout the entire state.

Figure 5-3: Relative Supply of Recreation by Type • Area-Based Recreation Location of Quotients



Another aspect of recreation supply involves elements of economic development. Because of general increases in leisure demand, changing rural economic patterns, perceptions of tourism as a clean industry, relatively low capital requirements for business, and other community development benefits, communities across Wisconsin have embraced outdoor recreation and tourism as new development strategies. Gateway communities—those communities in close proximity to public recreation destinations—are grappling with a

number of complex and unfamiliar growth management issues. Though the presence of natural amenities, the supply of recreational sites, and the promotion of recreation as a means of economic growth have benefited the economies of many communities, tourism is rarely a developmental panacea and the influx of visitors and increase in recreational land may have adverse effects on income equality, social systems, and environmental health.

Table 5-5: Recreation Location Quotients by Supply Type for Wisconsin SCORP Planning Regions

Population-Based RLQ	Great Northwest	Northwoods	Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Mississippi River Corridor	Western Sands	Lake Winnebago Waters
Recreation Topology								
Developed Land	2.54	3.44	1.28	0.51	0.94	1.15	1.18	1.03
Nature-Based Land	3.52	7.01	0.56	0.17	1.02	1.61	1.05	1.06
Water-Based	4.71	6.50	1.65	0.27	0.59	0.78	1.05	0.86
Snow and Ice	3.25	5.45	0.67	0.44	0.85	0.86	1.68	0.79
Viewing/Learning	1.99	1.93	1.76	0.55	1.24	1.69	0.71	0.78
Sports – Individual	1.84	2.35	1.09	0.53	0.99	1.54	1.50	1.05
Sports – Team	0.71	0.94	2.61	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.70	0.97
Private Clubs	2.25	2.83	1.23	0.81	0.73	0.95	1.12	0.84
Private Retail	1.66	3.44	1.68	0.61	1.10	0.85	0.72	1.11
Sports – Instruction	1.34	1.37	0.82	0.88	1.01	1.24	1.10	1.03
OVERALL	2.38	3.53	1.34	0.56	0.93	1.15	1.08	0.95

Area-Based RLQ	Great Northwest	Northwoods	Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern Gateways	Mississippi River Corridor	Western Sands	Lake Winnebago Waters
Recreation Topology								
Developed Land	0.60	0.78	0.83	1.89	1.43	0.80	0.83	1.30
Nature-Based Land	0.83	1.59	0.36	0.61	1.56	1.12	0.75	1.34
Water-Based	1.11	1.47	1.07	1.00	0.90	0.54	0.74	1.09
Snow and Ice	0.76	1.24	0.43	1.63	1.29	0.59	1.19	0.99
Viewing/Learning	0.47	0.44	1.14	2.03	1.88	1.18	0.50	0.98
Sports – Individual	0.43	0.53	0.70	1.95	1.50	1.07	1.06	1.32
Sports – Team	0.17	0.21	1.69	3.22	1.32	0.58	0.50	1.23
Private Clubs	0.53	0.64	0.80	3.00	1.11	0.66	0.79	1.06
Private Retail	0.39	0.78	1.09	2.24	1.67	0.59	0.51	1.41
Sports – Instruction	0.32	0.31	0.53	3.25	1.54	0.86	0.77	1.30
OVERALL	0.56	0.80	0.86	2.08	1.42	0.80	0.76	1.20



Land Legacy sites should be considered the highest priority recreation areas to preserve and protect within each region.

Regional Land Legacy Areas for High Recreation Demand

Another important consideration for future recreational needs is the preservation and protection of the larger areas that provide space for popular regional activities. As part of the of the recreational Land Legacy process described in Chapter Three, Land Legacy sites were also identified within each region. These sites were chosen to provide recreational opportunities that could serve the recreational needs of an entire region. Table 5-6 lists the top five Land Legacy sites in each of the eight SCORP regions. These sites should be considered the highest priority recreation areas to preserve and protect within each region.

Table 5-6: Regional Land Legacy Areas for High Recreation Demand

Great Northwest	Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Mississippi River Corridor
1. Balsam Branch Creek and Woodlands	1. Kettle Moraine State Forest	1. Kickapoo River
2. Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	2. Kohler-Andrae Dunes	2. Upper Mississippi River National Fish and Wildlife Refuge
3. Bois Brule River	3. Middle Kettle Moraine	3. Lower Chippewa River and Prairies
4. Crex Meadows	4. Bong Grassland	4. Coulee Coldwater Riparian Resources
5. Upper Red Cedar River	5. Illinois Fox River	5. Black River
Northwoods	Southern Gateways	Western Sands
1. Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	1. Crawfish River-Waterloo Drumlins	1. Black River
2. Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest	2. Baraboo Hills	2. Upper Chippewa River
3. Upper Wolf River	3. Lower Wisconsin River	3. Central Wisconsin Grasslands
4. Upper Forks of the Flambeau River	4. Blue Mound State Park	4. Robinson Creek Barrens
5. Black River	5. L. Koshkonong to Kettle Moraine (tie)	5. Yellow (Chippewa) River
Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	5. Baraboo River (tie)	Lake Winnebago Waters
1. Niagara Escarpment	5. Middle Wisconsin River (tie)	1. Niagara Escarpment
2. Point Beach and Dunes	5. Sugar River (tie)	2. Lakes of the Winnebago Pool
3. Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest		3. Sand Country Trout Streams
4. Peshtigo River		4. Oxford Savanna
5. Manitowoc-Branch River		5. Portage to Buffalo Lake Corridor



Common deficiencies within the nature-based category include a shortage of parks, camping, carry-in boat launches, and certain trail types.



Within the developed setting category, local shortages such as basketball courts, ice skating rinks, trailerable boat launches, and dog parks are the most common.

Summary – Regional Recreation Needs

One of the primary purposes of the SCORP is to identify shortfalls in recreation facilities (supplies) across the state. This identification process relies on both primary data gathering techniques such as surveys, as well as anecdotal comments on recreation user perceptions. By making use of both of these techniques, this SCORP has developed a comprehensive summary of recreation needs across the State of Wisconsin. For this SCORP, targeting was done at the regional level, using regional demand, regional supply (RLQs), local park and recreation plans, and public comment data to determine which recreation supplies are, in a relative sense, in short supply. In addition, future trends were also considered through a process discussed in Chapter Three. The combining of these methods and techniques has resulted in a summary presented in Table 5-7. To simplify the targeting technique, recreation needs were divided into nature-based and developed setting categories. This division allows for a clear distinction between recreation niches such as a state parks and urban trails.

As Table 5-7 indicates, several recreation needs are common throughout the state. Common deficiencies within the nature-based category include a shortage of parks, camping, carry-in boat launches, and certain trail types. These elements are, for the most part, provided at a federal, state, or county level of development. Within the developed setting category, local shortages such as basketball courts, ice skating rinks, trailerable boat launches, and dog parks are the most common.

As funding for recreation land acquisition and facility development dwindles, this type of regional profiling will aid in the wise allocation of limited financial resources.

Table 5-7: Wisconsin SCORP Regional Recreation Supply Shortages

SCORP Region	Nature-based	Developed Settings
Great Northwest	Boat launches – carry-in Campgrounds Parks Trails – ATV Trails – cross-country ski Trails – dogsled Trails – hiking Trails – horseback riding Trails – off-road truck and motorcycle Trails – snowmobile Trails – snowshoe Trails – water	Camps – educational Ice skating rinks Marinas Paintball game areas Picnic areas Sailboat clubs/rentals Shooting ranges Soccer fields Softball diamonds Tennis courts Trails – bicycle Volleyball courts
Northwoods	Campsites – electrical Parks	Basketball courts Bicycling clubs Boats/sailboat rental Dog parks (urban areas) Playground facilities Horseback riding clubs Ice skating rinks Marinas Outdoor swimming pools Soccer fields Softball diamonds Tennis courts Trails – inline skating Volleyball courts
Upper Lake Michigan Coastal	Campsites – non-electrical Parks Trails – cross-country ski Trails – hiking Trails – horseback riding Trails – mountain biking	Basketball courts Boat equipment providers Dog parks (urban areas) Playground facilities Horseback riding clubs Shooting ranges Soccer fields Tennis courts Volleyball courts Water parks
Lower Lake Michigan Coastal	Campgrounds Parks Trails – ATV Trails – mountain biking Trails – off-road motorcycle Trails – off-road truck Trails – water Wildlife areas	Baseball diamonds Basketball courts – outdoor Boat launches Disc golf courses Dog parks Fishing piers Golf courses Horseback riding stables Ice skating rinks Miniature golf courses Nature centers Outdoor swimming pools Playground facilities Shooting ranges – archery Shooting ranges – gun

Table 5-7: Wisconsin SCORP Regional Recreation Supply Shortages (continued)

SCORP Region	Nature-based	Developed Settings
Southern Gateways	Backcountry/walk-in camping Boat launches – carry-in Natural areas Parks Public water access Trails – hiking Trails – horseback riding	Boat launches – trailerable Camps – educational Dog parks Ice skating rinks Nature centers Picnic areas Sailboat clubs/rentals Tennis courts Tennis programs Trails – bicycle
Mississippi River Corridor	Boat launches – carry-in Horseback riding and rentals Parks ATV parks Campgrounds – electrical Trails – cross-country ski Trails – horseback riding Trails – water Trails – ATV	Boat launches – trailerable Nature centers Picnic areas Ski hills Soccer fields Water parks
Western Sands	Beaches Fishing piers Parks	Basketball courts – outdoor Boat launches – trailerable Dog parks Golf courses Marinas Nature centers Outdoor theme parks Soccer fields Tennis courts
Lake Winnebago Waters	Boat launches – carry-in Campgrounds Trails – cross-country ski Trails – mountain biking Trails – snowmobile	ATV parks Basketball courts – outdoor Dog parks Golf courses – 9-hole Horseback riding stables Trails – bicycle Ski hills



As funding for recreation land acquisition and facility development dwindles, regional profiling will aid in the wise allocation of limited financial resources.